

1907

CATALOGUE

== OF ==

STRAWBERRY PLANTS



== AND ==

GLADIOLUS BULBS



M. CRAWFORD COMPANY

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO

GREETING TO CUSTOMERS.

We come to you in the beginning of this new year with a new catalog, and our best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. The year just closed has been one of remarkable business activity throughout the country, and plant growers have received a fair share of the profits which have rewarded nearly all industries. This has enabled them to lay broad foundations and make thorough preparations for another year's trade, thus putting themselves in position to serve their customers better than ever before.

The past season was a remarkably good one for the growth of plants. The weather was warmer than it had been for several years before, and in this locality it seemed that rain came just when it was needed. Our plantations received the best of care, as usual, and are in fine condition at the present time.

Those who have dealt with us in the past know that we make it our aim to send out good stock, true to name, and at reasonable prices. Our plants are all grown on new beds set out last spring, and so far as we know, they are perfectly healthy and entirely free from insect enemies of every kind.

We offer a number of the best old varieties, which have made their reputation and settled down to stay, and some newer ones which are still on probation, and may or may not be added to the list of reliables. Time and trial will decide. If one wishes to find out whether or not any of the new kinds are suited to his requirements it will be necessary for him to experiment, and this is a work that can not well be done by proxy. Different conditions and methods produce varied results, and the work of one, be it ever so careful, may not decide what will fit another's needs. We give the results of our own observations and the testimony of others in regard to the new candidates for favor, with the hope of aiding our customers to reach correct conclusions, but these can serve only as a general guide. The safe way is for each grower to test those varieties which appear to have the traits he desires, and decide for himself.

As for the old, well established sorts, they have been so thoroughly tried, in different locations, on various soils, and under many methods of culture, that the planter can judge with reasonable certainty, from their general reputation which will suit him best.

It is sometimes said that there is no use in introducing so many new varieties of strawberries, we have too many already. It may be true that we have too many, but it is only by continued striving after something better that we make improvement. Each new introduction probably shows great merit in its native locality, and whether it will do well elsewhere or not, can be determined only by trial. If found wanting, it is dropped; if deserving, it is given another test, and another, and so on, until, if finally worthy, it is accorded the high rank which each originator hopes his favorite will attain. The labor of testing the many which fall by the way is more than recompensed by the value of the few which climb to places of distinction.

We return our hearty thanks to those who have patronized us in the past, and hope for a continuance of the pleasant relations between them and us. To those who buy of us this year for the first time, we will say that we are prepared, with good stock, good help, good facilities for transportation, and good intentions, to give our customers a square deal, and it is our purpose to do so.

OUR PREMIUM BERRY FOR 1907.

For a number of years it has been our practice to offer small premiums on orders; a few choice bulbs or a strawberry plant of some new and desirable variety, for each dollar received before a given time. The Kittie Rice, which has become so popular, was first given out by M. Crawford in this way, as No. 1000. The Mrs. Miller was our premium two years ago, and it has already won a high place in the estimation of berry lovers. Last year it was Nehring's Gem, and we expect to hear good reports from it when the time comes. This spring we propose to offer one towards which some of our customers have been looking with longing eyes since it was first mentioned in our July report for 1904, as Peck's 99. Up to the present time it has been designated by number, but when we decided to let it go out we gave it the name of

HELEN GOULD.

It was originated by one of the veteran strawberry growers of Missouri, J. R. Peck, about ten years ago. In 1901 he sent it to us on trial, and we were so well pleased with it the first time it fruited that we bought the entire stock. It has never disappointed us, and we now offer it to our customers with the confident expectation that they will find it a prize.

The plant is large and healthy, and has never failed to produce a good crop. It sends out a moderate number of strong runners—about like Bubach. It has a pistillate blossom, and, like nearly all pistillates, it bears abundantly in wide matted rows,—but will do its best in hills.

The fruit is very large, and holds up well to the end of the season. In shape it is roundish conical, and quite uniform, though the first berry on the stem is sometimes triangular or slightly flattened, never cockscombed. In color it is a beautiful glossy red, and the flesh is firm, with a rich, delicious flavor that is seldom equaled. We know of no variety that combines size, productiveness, beauty, and good quality in a higher degree. Season medium to late.

We are not offering the Helen Gould for sale, but giving it as a premium; one plant for each dollar received for either plants or bulbs between now and the first of May.

SOME RECENT INTRODUCTIONS.

Gill (Per.)—This berry is from south-eastern Ohio, and promises to be a valuable addition to our list of early sorts. The plant is large, healthy, and vigorous, with thick leaves, smooth, glossy, and dark green. It makes many runners, which root promptly. The blossom is perfect, and the fruit ripens very early. The reports of the Ohio Experiment Station on this berry for 1904 and 1905, and our own observations of its behavior on the Station grounds, convinced us that it would prove a great acquisition to those whose markets demand early berries, and also to the home garden. We bought a thousand plants a year ago, and grew from them a large stock. For a description of the fruit, and other items of interest we will quote from the Station reports, which are always conservative and reliable.

From 1904. "Medium size, conical, occasionally broadly conical, or slightly flattened; usually smooth and uniform; color light red or scarlet; seeds yellow, prominent. Flesh pink, only moderately firm; quality mild and pleasant, but not high-flavored. Plants rather low, compact, vigorous, showing but a trace of leaf blight. Flowers perfect, tender, suffering from late frost, but produced in such profusion as to rally quickly from the freeze of May 16th. First blossoms May 8; first ripe fruit June 8; last picking June 25. Total yield (on narrow row 24 feet long) nine and three-fourths quarts."

From 1905. "Described last year, but we think it worthy of a prominent place in our list of the new varieties this season. The Gill was the earliest to ripen at the Station this year (first ripe fruit June 2). The size is above the average of early varieties, it is fairly firm, of good color, and pleasing in quality. It is evidently the most productive of the early sorts." Very early.

Golden Gate (Per.)—This was produced by Mr. S. H. Warren of Mass., one of the most experienced growers in New England. He is a good judge of strawberries, and his opinions have weight. He had much to do with bringing the Marshall before the public; he originated the Latest, and introduced the Great Scott, which is rather new. He describes the Golden Gate as "A strong grower, making numerous plants with large, luxuriant foliage, many single leaves measuring over nine inches across. It has a strong staminate blossom with lots of pollen. It produces strictly fancy, firm fruit, clear to the end of the season, of a rich crimson color, with no green tips. It blossoms early and late, and therefore is a good pollenizer for any pistillate variety.

"This new seedling of mine was awarded first premium by the Mass. Horticultural Society in 1904, and was highly praised by those who saw it. The judges pronounced the quality much like Marshall. In June, 1906, it won twenty-three dollars on seven quarts (before the same society), and in less than five minutes after the premium cards had been placed on the baskets, I had booked seventy-five dollars' worth of orders for the plants. Seven berries filled a quart. Lots of them had only ten to a quart." Early, and makes a long season.

Goldsborough (Per.)—Mr. A. T. Goldsborough, of Washington, D. C., the grower who presented to the Department of Agriculture six strawberries which weighed a little more than eighteen ounces, began some ten years or more ago a series of systematic efforts to produce from seed a variety which should be ideal in both plant and fruit. After seven years of endeavor, he was rewarded by the berry which bears his name. It was sent out in the spring of 1904 under close restrictions, each buyer pledging himself not to dispose of any plants for four years. We have, however, made arrangements to catalog it this spring, for which we have Mr. Goldsborough's authority as follows:

"Under a special agreement entered into by M. Crawford and myself, I hereby allow him to list and sell, as agent, my strawberry named Goldsborough.

Arthur T. Goldsborough.

Washington, Jan. 7, 1907."

We make free quotations from Mr. Goldsborough's circular, which states that the plant is tall and erect, and the berries, while not the largest, all come to perfection in color and flavor. It further says: "The shape of the fruit is perfect, color also, being a waxy light scarlet with deeper shade when fully ripe. Its red pulp leaves a red juice in a saucer, like its wild parent of the fields, a quality almost bred out by the introduction of the South American sorts, which are white fleshed. It is rich, juicy, sweet and fragrant, requires no sugar, and is the only early berry I know which can be freely eaten out of hand. It has not a single runner defect. The nodes start on strong, medium-long strings, and root before sending out a second layer. They come out slowly, and there are never too many. None are sterile. Some of the flowers are perfect, others imperfect, as to sex. They grow on reclining stalks about four inches long, close enough to be perfectly protected by the big leaves from frost, rain and sun, yet not so close as to interfere with mulching and picking. Its dark foliage is so fresh, sappy and green; its hidden fruit so red, glossy and sweet, that it is a pleasure to work among the plants. Judged by my card, it scores 95 points, as against 90 for the Brandywine, which in my opinion has more good points than any other of the standard sorts. It ripens a little later than the first earlies, on this place about May 20th."

Gov. Rollins (Imp.)—This variety was produced by Mr. Benjamin M. Smith, of Beverly, Mass., the originator of the Beverly and Salem strawberries, and named in honor of Gov. Rollins, of New Hampshire, which is Mr. Smith's native state. The plant is of medium size, healthy and robust, with thick, smooth leaves. It has not fruited here. We purchased our stock from J. T. Lovett, and quote from his catalog of 1906, as follows: "After having fruited it for two years, I have decided to offer this splendid variety the coming season. Mr. Smith, the originator, the personification of modesty and dignity, in a letter dated Nov. 21, 1903, writes as follows: 'I exhibited Gov. Rollins last June at the Mass. Horticultural Society's Strawberry Show. It took first prize. The foliage is not so heavy as some other varieties, but it yields fine large fruit, perfect in shape, dark color; quality, first, best. The last pickings hold out well in size, and continue to do so until all the fruit matures. It is not a shy bearer.'

"At Monmouth, the Gov. Rollins is the perfection of clean, healthy, vigorous growth. The fruit is large and extremely beautiful, being bright crimson, and so glossy as to appear varnished, and remarkably firm. The quality is of the highest. For a berry for the home garden it would be difficult to surpass it, if one desires beautiful, delicious fruit, and is willing to give good culture and good soil to produce it."

Season, medium to late.

Great Scott (Imp.)—Introduced by Mr. S. H. Warren, of Massachusetts, who originated Latest and Golden Gate. We give his account of the Great Scott:

"This is one of the largest of the large, a giant among strawberries. This seedling was given to me by the originator, John Scott. I gave it the name of Great because of its size, and Scott in honor of the originator. Also 'Great Scott' is a common expression for anything surprising. It is not a chance seedling, but was produced on scientific principles. It is the product of a cross between Bubach and Belmont. All growers know the Bubach, and the Belmont is well known in Massachusetts as an excellent variety. The Great Scott plant is perfection itself. The foliage and fruit shine as though varnished, having no blight or rust. The fruit is very large, even the last picking, of a bright scarlet color, turning crimson when very ripe. Its quality is good; the originator calls it extra. It is the most productive of any very large variety I ever raised, and I have grown strawberries fifty-two years. I was pleased the first time we picked the Great Scott to hear one of the pickers call to the boys who were gathering in another part of the bed, 'Boys, we are picking berries as big as your foot.' The Great Scott received first premium at our Mass. Horticultural Exhibition in 1902, and attracted much attention."

We fruited the Great Scott in a small way last summer, and find in our notes that the blooms are sheltered by the leaves, that it ripens all over, has light colored flesh of medium firmness, and is sometimes rough or corrugated. Season, medium to late.

SELECTING VARIETIES.

This is an important item in the business of growing strawberries. The planter must consider his geographical situation, the location and character of his land, his distance from market, his mode of transportation, the demands of his market, whether for early or late varieties, whether for choice fruit at high prices or cheap berries and plenty of them, and so on, until he has canvassed the entire subject. Then he should study the characteristics of the different varieties, and determine which are best suited to his needs.

In this little book we aim to give such information as will assist the reader to decide as wisely as he possibly can without actual test, what varieties are likely to yield the best results for him. It has been our policy from the beginning of

our business career to make our catalog trustworthy and helpful, and we propose to continue along the same line.

Every year we take up some new sorts, and drop some old ones, not necessarily because they are unworthy of being retained, but because we must keep our list down to a reasonable number, and when we notice that there is but little demand for a variety we let it go, unless it seems to possess very superior merit.

We go on increasing the quantity of our stock, year by year, as our business grows, and it is safe to say that we have fifty per cent. more plants this spring than we ever had before, but not as many varieties as we have sometimes offered.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Many of these are written from our own notes of last season, a few are compiled from various sources, and in the case of some old, established kinds the descriptions given in former catalogs are as good as we can make, and we use them.

It appears that there is a good deal of repetition in the use of words, but this seems unavoidable. In describing many varieties of berries, the leading points must be touched upon in every case, and there are not words enough of similar meaning to admit of much variation. We have endeavored to make our descriptions reliable, avoiding exaggeration in praise and concealing no defects.

We think it best to follow our last year's plan of arranging our varieties in straight alphabetical order—except the few recent introductions,—prefaced by lists of the early, medium and late. We have changed the class of two since last year, for reasons given in speaking of those varieties.

Early.—Arnout, August Luther, Climax, Fairfield, Florella, Gill, Glen Mary, Golden Gate, Goldsborough, Haverland, Heflin, Livingston, Marshall, North Shore, Ryckman, Senator Dunlap, Staples, and Warfield.

Medium.—Abington, Beaver, Bubach, Cardinal, Challenge, Corsican, Ekey, Gov. Rollins, Great Scott, Helen Gould, Kittie Rice, Margaret, Mead, Miller, Mrs. Miller, Nehring's Gem, Nick Ohmer, Nimrod, Parsons' Beauty, Pocomoke, Victor, Wm. Belt, Wonder, and Woolverton.

Late.—Brandywine, Commonwealth, Elma, Empress, Gandy, Latest, Marie, Nettie, New Home, Ninety-Six, President, Sample, Stevens' Late Champion, and Uncle Jim.

VARIETIES.

Abington (Per.)—This is one of the new berries of last year, and those who tried it then will want to plant more of it this spring, judging from the way it behaved here. The plant is large, healthy, thrifty and productive. It is a good plant maker, and the runners take root easily. The foliage is dark green and covers the bloom. The blossom is large and full, making it a good pollinizer. We did not have enough plants in bearing last year to give it a thorough test, but the introducer recommends it as an excellent market berry, large, bright red, firm and good, holding its color well, and making a long season. He picked it for market three weeks. He also states that he has tried it on both heavy clay and gravelly loam, and it did well wherever planted. It ripens with Bubach, and is said to be equal to that old favorite in all respects, and superior in color, flavor and firmness. Season medium.

Arkansas Black (Per.)—We bought plants of this variety three years ago, with great expectations as to its success, but it has disappointed all our anticipations, and we have given it up. It came from the far south, and perhaps could not bear transplanting to our northern climate.

Arnout (Per.)—Another of last season's acquisitions, and it seems to deserve all the praise with which it was sent out. The plant is beautiful, large, healthy and vigorous, and sends out a sufficient number of runners, which take root without trouble. The fruit stalks are large and strong, and the blossoms are well protected by the foliage. It is very productive, and the fruit is of good size, bright red in color, with red flesh, firm, and has a sprightly, delicious flavor. It has a green calyx and a firm skin, and the seeds are on the surface, making it easy to handle without becoming bruised. It ripens all over, and is easily picked. It did not come on quite as early as we had reason to expect, but there may have been local causes for this. It is early, and makes a very long season.

August Luther (Per.)—A good, early sort, named for its originator. The plant is small, tough and healthy, with long roots. It shows great vitality, and is a rampant runner. Like Senator Dunlap and Warfield it needs plenty of room. The berries are bright red all over, roundish conical, firm, easily picked, and fairly good. This and Johnson's Early are quite similar in many respects, and for this reason we concluded to grow but one. Both furnish berries that are very welcome for a few days, until Senator Dunlap ripens, and then the beds are apt to be neglected.

Beaver (Per.)—We gave this three years ago as a premium, and in that way it was widely disseminated. It is noted for beauty and fine flavor, and is large and productive when it does well, but in many instances it refused to show its merits, and hence we received disappointing reports, indicating that it is not suitable for general culture. It seems to require the care of an amateur. Season medium.

Beavers (Per.)—This was brought from the Pacific Coast, where it had made a wonderful record for productiveness, but with us it failed so completely last year that we dropped it.

Brandywine (Per.)—Well known and reliable. The plant is a strong grower, makes plenty of stout runners which are quick to root, and is healthy and productive. The fruit is large, heart-shaped, firm, of rich deep color, and good quality. The blossoms stand above the leaves, making it susceptible to frost, and some growers object to its large calyx, but this, if a fault at all, is not a bad one. Some of our best testimonials for this variety come from the south. Season, medium late.

Bubach (Imp.)—This old and well established variety is one of the most satisfactory in the whole list, in many respects. The plant and its behavior are simply perfect. It sends out a sufficient number of short, thick runners that make good plants as they go. The fruit, although only medium in quality, is rated very high in the market, on account of its great size, but it is rather light in color and only moderately firm. The largest specimens usually have a crease on one side or both. Aside from these defects it is unsurpassed. It is very profitable for a near market. Early medium.

Cardinal (Imp.)—Probably this has been more prominently before the public for the last two years than any other berry. It was originated, or rather discovered, in 1896, by Mr. Geo. J. Streater, a well known Ohio Horticulturist, now in California, and introduced two years ago by the Templin Company, of Calla, Ohio. We have been familiar with this splendid berry for four years, and our faith in it lives and grows. The plant is perfect, large and luxuriant, and sends out many sturdy runners, which take root readily and make strong plants. The leaves are smooth and handsome, and very large and thick, furnishing abundant shelter for the blooms and berries. The fruit is large, though not the largest, nearly round, obtusely pointed, and beautifully smooth and uniform. The color

is a rich, brilliant red—no white or green tips,—and the flesh is fully as dark as the surface. It is firm enough for a distant market, and at the same time delicate and tempting. The flavor is sprightly and sweet. The seeds are on the surface, which is so perfect in texture that the berries can be handled like plums. The Cardinal is not a berry that is surpassingly fine in some respects and deficient in others, but a superior all-round variety, adapted to all purposes, all soils, all modes of culture. It ripens with the medium sorts, and makes a long season.

Challenge (Per.)—This is very fine when at its best, but it sometimes fails, so we cannot recommend it unreservedly. It is a great favorite in some sections, notably along the Pacific Coast, and in such it is preferred to all others. For the last two years it has done well with us. Plant large, with very long roots, healthy and enormously productive. Fruit very large, beautiful in color, and of good quality, but sometimes rough, ridged and creased. One of the best for dry weather. Early medium.

Climax (Per.)—A luxuriant grower and a great bearer. Fruit large, red to center, firm, handsome and good. A very popular market berry where well known. It ripens early and bears a long time.

Commonwealth (Per.)—We have had this in bearing two seasons, and find it a good grower, healthy and prolific. It makes a moderate number of runners, which root as they go. The blossom is strongly staminate, and the fruit very large and smooth, very dark, shining red, with bright, prominent seeds and double green calyx. In shape it is nearly round, slightly pointed. The flesh is extra firm, dark red, rich and very sweet. One of the finest for canning, on account of its beautiful color. Its one fault seems to be that it ripens with green tips, but this defect is counterbalanced by so many good qualities that it does not seem to detract seriously from its value. It is very late in ripening, and keeps long after being picked.

Corsican (Per.)—First called Armstrong, and afterward given its present name. Maximus is accounted the same. The plant is first-class every way, and Chas. A. Green says that the berry is the largest that goes into the Rochester market. Some of our local growers also rate it very high. It is recommended as doing well on beds four or five years old. It bears a good crop of light red, showy berries with light flesh and rather rough in appearance. We should judge that it would be sensitive to frost, as the flowers stand above the foliage. Season medium.

Ekey (Per.)—A new berry, and in most respects it did well last year, but in the latter part of the season we had dry weather with great heat, and it seemed unable to withstand the ordeal. Many of the plants dried up. Ordinarily they are of fair size and vigor, and above the average in productiveness. The fruit is large, long, pointed, with a slight neck, and has a smooth surface. The flesh is dark red, of fine flavor, and moderately firm. The calyx is ordinarily green, but after the dry weather came on, it became brown and dry. With plenty of moisture this variety would, no doubt, be very fine.

Last June we had sixteen kinds of strawberries canned, as an experiment, and they were all beautiful in the jars, with one exception, which was too light colored. The Ekey was among the handsomest. Season early and short.

Elma (Imp.)—Another of the new berries, and introduced as the latest of all, but with us last summer it was not quite as late as Nettie, nor did it make quite as long a season. The plant is of good size, thrifty, perfect as to health, and fairly productive. The foliage is thick, dark green, smooth and glossy. The runners are slow to root. The fruit stalks are of medium size, height and strength. The berries are obtusely conical, almost round, and ripen all over.

The seeds are on the surface. The color is quite light, but bright. The flesh is also light, and of only moderate firmness. The flavor is mild and lacks sprightliness, but many consumers will like it because it is not acid, and then, people are not as critical at the close of the season as when berries are plentiful.

The Elma is late and makes a short season.

Empress (Per.)—We have fruited this variety a dozen years or more, and always found it reliable. The plant is a good grower, perfectly healthy, very productive, and responds generously to good culture. Fruit very large, conical, and often corrugated, but never cocks-combed. Dark, glossy red, and of excellent flavor. Medium to late.

Fairfield (Per.)—We have had this on our list for four years, and it seems to grow in favor more and more. The plant is of medium size, has healthy foliage and long roots, and withstands drouth remarkably well. The fruit ripens very early, and colors all over, a rich red with red flesh. It is of good size and flavor, firm, and rather long conical in form. It is easily picked and hulled. Although early in ripening it blooms late, and its flowers resist frost better than many others. The Ohio Experiment Station report for 1904 pronounced Fairfield the leader among the early varieties on trial at the Station. Season very early and short.

Florella (Per.)—This fine early southern berry fruited to perfection with us last summer, and took a high place in our estimation. We cannot describe it better than by quoting from the originator. Our observation does not cover all the points made, but so far as it goes we agree with him.

"A seedling of Bubach pollenized by Lady Thompson. It stands drouth and hot sun better than any other variety on my grounds. Foliage dark green, free from rust, and looms up like a giant. Its root system is very large, sending out fibrous roots to a great distance. Very prolific, and a good plant maker. Fruit stalks long, and berries held up from the dirt. Berries large to very large, crimson color all over, and of fine flavor. Season of ripening as early as Lady Thompson. Its firmness commends it to the commercial grower, and its fine flavor places it in the front rank as a table berry."

It ripens early and makes a long season.

Gandy (Per.)—The old standard late variety, noted for its large size, great beauty of form and color, its delightful aroma, and its rich flavor, but it is not as productive as could be desired. Too well known to need further description. The blossoms are both perfect and imperfect, but it is classed as the former. Late.

Glen Mary (Per.)—The Ohio Experiment Station Report speaks of this berry as follows: Large, long conical with blunt apex; flattened, ribbed, irregular; color dark crimson with many white tips; flesh red and quite firm; quality good. Plants strong growing and healthy. Flowers perfect, though not producing sufficient pollen to be dependable as a 'fertilizer' for other varieties. Experience has re-impressed us with the true merits of this really fine variety when and where it succeeds. It stood well in productiveness. Its size was both good and uniform throughout the season.

Years ago when the Glen Mary was introduced we bought plants, and had it on our list for several years. We finally discarded it on account of its rough appearance, spoken of above, but we have had so many inquiries about it of late that we bought plants again last year and grew a few thousand.

W. F. Allen, the introducer, says: "It is beautiful in color, of large size and immense productiveness, making it a general favorite. The plants are large and

long rooted, and the fruit is firm enough to make a good shipping berry; its quality is good enough to make it sell. For size it is at the head of the procession." Early.

Haverland (Imp.)—One of the old reliable sorts, and succeeds on any soil. The plant is a good grower and an enormous bearer. We have picked at the rate of over 100 bushels per acre at a single picking. The fruit is large, long conical, bright red, moderately firm, and of fair quality. The fruit stalks are not strong enough to hold up their load of berries, so mulching is a necessity. Early.

Heflin (Per.)—The plant is not as large as some, but is healthy and reasonably vigorous, and more than ordinarily prolific. The berries are of good size, conical in shape, dark red throughout, and firm. The flavor is rather tart, but good. It has a large green calyx, and is easily picked, but not so easily hulled. It colors all over. The blossoms and fruit are well protected by the foliage.

Mr. J. R. Greenhalge, of Missouri, said of Heflin in 1904: "It comes nearer filling the bill for an early berry than anything else I have ever had. At first I thought it only fairly productive, but the size of the berries and the length of their season made up."

It ripens early and makes a season of medium length.

Kittie Rice (Imp.)—This is one of Mr. John F. Beaver's seedlings, a splendid berry, and very popular. It is good for market, for shipping, for home use, or for exhibition; also for canning. The plant is a vigorous grower, healthy and productive. It makes just about the right number of runners, but they are slow in taking root. The natural constitution of the plant is such that it requires winter protection, and it is well worth the work. The fruit is large, conical, regular in form, dark red, glossy and very beautiful. The flesh is red, firm and of good quality. A correspondent in Decatur, Ga., Mr. S. S. Smith, says in 1905:

"Of all the berries I have ever seen or tested, Kittie Rice heads the list. It is the most beautiful berry I ever saw. Merchant and customer were delighted with it. It came through the freeze (April 15, 1904), finely, and yielded a fine crop of large berries. I think Mr. Beaver deserves the thanks of the entire country for originating this lovely berry."

The call for Kittie Rice plants is so great that we have sometimes run short, but this spring we have nearly a hundred thousand, and hope to be able to supply all demands. In some catalogs this is called Downing's Bride. Season medium.

Latest (Imp.)—We have fruited this fine berry four years in succession, and it bears acquaintance well. The plant is of good size, and remarkably healthy, vigorous and productive. It has thick, smooth, green leaves, and fruit stalks of medium height. The fruit is large, long, conical, smooth, dark glossy red, and very attractive, but inclined to fade soon after being picked. The flesh is white, moderately firm, and very sweet and good. Season late.

The late Mr. Levi Falor, who was one of our most careful local growers, said that with him the Latest began to bloom when the Senator Dunlap began to ripen, but it has not proved so late as that with us.

Livingston (Per.)—This is a seedling of the Warfield, and like that famous variety it makes plants of only medium size, but they are wonderful for health and vigor. The berry is rather larger than Warfield, but not as firm. It is conical, bright red without and within, and has a rich, delicious flavor. It colors all over, has a slight neck, and is easily picked. This berry is really deserving of greater popularity than has been accorded to it, and will probably win its way to its proper place in time. It ripens early and makes a long season.

Margaret (Per.)—This superb variety was introduced by M. Crawford ten years ago, and has maintained its high position with lovers of fine berries to the present time. Like the Kittie Rice, it was produced by Mr. John F. Beaver, and they are two that any originator might be proud of. Both respond readily to extra care, and both need winter protection. The plant of the Margaret is large and healthy, with dark green foliage, and so vigorous in growth that it will bring its great crop of fruit to perfection and continue bright and luxuriant while producing an abundance of strong runners. The fruit is conical, sometimes oval, very large, dark red with a brilliant gloss, firm, and of the finest flavor. This is especially a berry for the amateur, and with his careful culture it surprises the most sanguine.

The late Hon. E. C. Davis, of Massachusetts, whose death last year was an incalculable loss, not only to his friends but also to the cause of horticulture, gave the Margaret a chance to do its best, and it made a season of thirty-eight days, from June first to July eighth inclusive.

Mr. Davis sent Mr. Crawford prints of forty berries, made by cutting them in two and laying the flat surface on white paper. The average length of the largest six was a little more than three inches, and the average width almost two and one-half. Only two of the forty fell below two inches in length. The Margaret begins to ripen soon after the early varieties, and makes a very long season.

Marie (Imp.)—This is a seedling of the Crescent, and resembles the parent in making healthy plants of moderate size and great productiveness. The berries are large, round, red to the center, firm, and of medium quality. Classed as late, but not as late as some.

Marshall (Per.)—From New England, and one of the finest berries ever sent out. The plant is very large and stocky, fairly productive, and so clean and healthy that it is a delight to grow it. The fruit stems rise above the leaves, rendering the blossoms liable to be injured by late frosts. The berry is very large, nearly round, very dark red and glossy, of most excellent quality, and more than average firmness. It is a fancy berry, and never common or unattractive. With good culture and protection from frost, it is generally very satisfactory. Early, but not the earliest.

Mead (Per.)—One of the most beautiful growers on our place. The plant is large and spreading, with broad leaves, very dark green and glossy. It makes a moderate number of runners which readily take root, and has medium sized staminate blossoms, well protected by the foliage. The berry is of large size, globular, slightly pointed, glossy red and firm, with a mild flavor. It has a small green calyx and a firm surface, and altogether is a handsome and desirable sort. Season late, and medium in length.

Miller (Per.)—This berry has established a reputation as one of the good, reliable, standard varieties. The plant is large and healthy, a great runner and a great bearer. The fruit is very large, roundish conical, uniform in size and shape, bright red on the surface and paler within, moderately firm and of excellent quality. Succeeds everywhere. Season early medium.

Mrs. Miller (Imp.)—This was originated by Mr. D. J. Miller, who recommends it as a companion for the Miller which he also produced. Two years ago we gave the Mrs. Miller as a premium, believing that it had great merit; one year ago we were confirmed in our high opinion of its value, and another year's experience renders us still more certain that it is one of the best. It makes a fine, healthy plant which brings its whole crop to maturity. The foliage is dark green and ample, protecting the blossoms and berries well. The fruit stalks are large

and strong. The fruit is dark red with red flesh, and very firm in texture. It is large to very large, oblong in form, and remarkably rich and sweet in flavor. Excellent for canning, and its great size makes it doubly desirable for this purpose. Season medium to very late. It was classed as late last year, but its first berries ripen soon enough to place it with the medium sorts.

Nehring's Gem (Imp.)—Those who received our last year's catalog will recognize this as the berry which we gave as a premium on orders. The plant is a model of size, health and thrift, and is also a generous yielder of good sized berries, conical in shape and bright red in color. Sometimes the largest specimens are creased like Bubach. The flesh is red, and of average firmness and good quality. It is one of the best of keepers, either on the plants or in the baskets. Season medium.

Nettie (Imp.)—We fruited this variety several years ago, and discarded it on account of its light color and acid flavor, although it was very large and late, and among the most productive. It still has the old faults, but there seems to be a growing demand for it on account of its desirable qualities. Its lateness, combined with great size and productiveness, places it high on the list of money makers. Its originator, Mr. Jos. H. Black, speaks of its behavior in 1905 as follows: "Last year was a great year for Nettie, and we sold crate after crate of them after Gandy and other late berries were gone, and at high prices; and although the season was very unfavorable it brought out its berries in good shape." Very late.

New Home (Per.)—We obtained this from W. F. Allen in 1905, and sold it last year for the first time. The demand for plants was so lively that we had very few to bear, hence we cannot say much about the fruit, of our own knowledge. The plant was not as thrifty as we could have wished. Its strong points are said to be lateness, shipping and keeping qualities, and the retention of its bright color for days after it is picked. It is not recommended for quality. Late.

Nick Ohmer (Per.)—A fancy berry that needs high culture, and good care in layering the runners, which are slow to root. It is beautiful in color, dark shining red, and of good quality. When at its best it is immensely large and very handsome, but grown with ordinary attention, or left to itself it is quite commonplace. Fine for the amateur. Season medium.

Nimrod (Per.)—This is another good variety for the amateur, responding to high culture, and resenting indifferent care. The plant is of medium size, with foliage entirely free from rust. When successfully grown the fruit is large, short conical in shape, and very uniform, brilliant red in color, smooth, glossy, firm and of exquisite flavor. Season medium.

Ninety-Six (Per.)—A large, strong, healthy plant, and a good plant maker, also a generous yielder. It produces fine berries, ordinarily round, but sometimes irregular or double. The color is red, deep and glossy, and the flesh is red, juicy, and of medium quality. Some berries take high rank in public favor at a single step, while others climb slowly, and are long in gaining the credit they deserve. To the latter class belongs the Ninety-Six. Season medium late.

North Shore (Per.)—This is still new, but has shown itself worthy of continued trial. It makes a good sized healthy plant, vigorous and prolific. The fruit is large, round, smooth, dark red with red flesh, and good. Season medium.

Parsons' Beauty (Per.)—This and Pocomoke are among the old reliables, and too well known to need much description. The plant is a model of lusty

growth and corresponding productiveness. It brings to maturity an immense crop of large handsome berries, a little tart, but favorites with both growers and buyers; conical in form, bright red and firm. Good for canning. Mid-season.

Pocomoke (Per.)—This and Parsons' Beauty are much alike in their leading characteristics, vigor, productiveness, appearance of fruit, and time of ripening. Both are desirable, and just about equally so. Medium in season.

President (Imp.)—This is a healthy, vigorous grower, produces a moderate number of berries, and brings them all to maturity. The fruit is of the very largest size, even to the end of the season, and on this account it is a great attraction. It is uniformly round when well pollenized, dark red, glossy, and exceedingly beautiful. It is remarkably firm, and the flavor is good, though tart. The Rural New Yorker says that it does better on clay loam than on a light soil. It also states that the finest clusters are found on two-year plants, which goes to show that it is not necessary to plant this variety every year, if grown for fruit alone. It is called very late, but there were several later with us last summer.

Ryckman (Per.)—We have fruited this variety two years, and are well pleased with it. The plant is large and strong, with thrifty leaves and stout fruit stems. The berries are large, and some of the first to ripen are wedge-shaped, but generally they are long conical. The color is red all over, and the flesh is light, with a rich, sweet flavor. It is easily picked and hulled. In 1905 we found it several days later in ripening than we expected, but this last year it was among the earlies.

Sample (Imp.)—This splendid berry originated in Massachusetts, and is one of the most popular ever introduced. The plant is large and healthy, and well anchored by a great mass of roots which insure it against drouth and winter freezing. It makes plenty of runners, and however close to each other the plants may stand in the bed, every one will bear. The fruit is large to the close of the season, roundish, dark red to the center, moderately firm, and of good quality. An excellent berry for canning. Late.

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—Originated by Rev. J. R. Reasoner, of Illinois. This is the most popular variety in the country at the present time, and as its introducers, we feel proud of its success. It does well everywhere, and is especially good for beginners, as they cannot fail with it on any soil, or by any mode of culture. It is taking the place of the Warfield with the largest growers, for various reasons. It has a perfect blossom, is a better berry, better able to resist drouth, and less liable to be injured by continued rainy weather during the picking season. It sends out many runners, and should have plenty of room. When the plants are crowded the size of the fruit is diminished. The plant is of medium size, perfectly healthy, and very prolific. The fruit is large, but not the largest, and conical in form. Color a deep, rich red, extending to the center. Flesh firm and the flavor is delicious, rich and sprightly. Excellent for canning. We classed it as medium last year, but have changed it to early, as it begins to ripen soon after the earliest. It continues until near the last, making a very long season.

Staples (Per.)—This is a variety of which every grower should have at least a few. It is the darkest colored berry we know of, and far above the average in quality. Every housekeeper who makes strawberry jam should have it to give color to the condiment. It is also fine for canning. Some berries turn pale in canning, especially when sugar is used sparingly, or not at all, but this remains rich and red. It is of the Warfield class, about the same size, and a good pollenizer for that variety. Like the Gandy, it bears both perfect and imperfect blossoms. It is a thrifty grower, and yields a good crop. Early.

Stevens' Late Champion (Per.)—One of our best late berries. The plant is all right, strong, robust and prolific. The leaves are bright green, smooth, and of good size, giving safe protection to the blossoms and fruit. It makes plenty of long, stout runners, which take root promptly. The flowers are of medium size, and distinctly staminate. The fruit stalks are of moderate height. The fruit is long, a little flattened, and sometimes slightly creased, but generally smooth. The color is red, and the flesh is light red and firm, with a sweet, agreeable flavor. It ripens all over, and has a firm surface protected by prominent seeds. It is one of the best to keep after being picked, comparing favorably with Commonwealth in this respect. It is also superior for canning. Altogether we consider this a great acquisition to the list of late varieties, which are coming into favor more and more. It ripens late and makes a season of medium length.

Uncle Jim (Per.)—Originated by J. F. Dornan, of Michigan, and sometimes called Dornan. This is a variety that one likes to raise, the plant is so large and productive, and the fruit so fine. It belongs to the class with Bubach and Wonder. It seems to be vigorous, hardy, and prolific everywhere, and able to bring its last berry to maturity if it has a fair chance. The fruit is very large, long conical, moderately firm, bright red with light flesh, ripens all over, and is of good quality. Late.

Victor (Per.)—Originated by Mr. D. J. Miller, of Holmes County, Ohio, who also produced the Miller, which has made an excellent record, and its companion, the Mrs. Miller, which we introduced two years ago with the Victor. Both of these seem to be making their way towards the front rank of popular market berries. The plant of the Victor is of fair size, as tough, healthy and able to rough it as Senator Dunlap, and productive under any method of culture. The foliage is thrifty, dark green, and handsome. The fruit is very large, round conical, sometimes corrugated, dark glossy red, firm, and of fine flavor. It is a great berry for either market or table use, and good for canning. Medium to late.

Warfield (Imp.)—Originated by Mr. B. C. Warfield, of Illinois, where it was the leading berry for a distant market until the Senator Dunlap came. Not that the latter is a better shipper, but it is superior in some other respects. Both of these varieties make plants freely, and should have plenty of room in order to do their best. The plants of the Warfield are rather small, but it matures a great crop of fine looking berries that stand up well in the market and sell readily. The fruit is of medium size, rather long, often necked, dark glossy red, firm, rather tart, and a favorite for canning. Medium early.

Wm. Belt (Per.)—This splendid variety has but a single defect, and that seldom amounts to much. It is rather more subject to rust than most kinds, but with many growers it is entirely free from this fault. With the foliage of the Cardinal it would be just about perfect. The plant is all that could be desired for size and productiveness, and the fruit is very large. We have had it produce berries nine inches in circumference within sixty days after it was transplanted. Under high cultivation the first berry on each stem is cockscombed, but all the others are perfect in form. The color is bright red, and the quality fine. Mid-season.

Mr. F. W. Vail, a customer of ours in New York, has grown ten thousand quarts per acre of Wm. Belt.

The Rural New Yorker printed a short article on this variety in 1905 which expresses our views so well that we cannot forbear quoting it.

"William Belt, staminate, introduced by Matthew Crawford, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, has been fruited here for the past ten years, and is more appreciated than ever. A susceptibility to rust is claimed to lessen its value in some localities,

but it has never shown weakness of any kind here. The foliage is healthy and resistant, and the plant uniformly productive under fair culture. For table use through the entire bearing season it has not been excelled by any variety that has come to our notice. When fairly ripened it is sweet and rich, and less likely to cause digestive disturbances than most other kinds. It is a reliable cropper; the berries run large and well-formed after the first cockscombed fruit of the cluster has been picked. It has sufficient pollen to crop well if grown alone, and acts as a good pollenizer for pistillates, if planted every fifth row. The only just criticism we can make after this long acquaintance is that thoroughly ripened berries are too soft for long shipment, though firm enough for nearby markets. Belt succeeds in both light and heavy soil, but should have good root and air drainage, and always have full exposure to the sun."

Wonder (Per.)—This is truly a wonderful berry, and its merits are just coming to be appreciated. It makes immense plants with broad leaves and strong, stocky stems. It is perfectly healthy and very prolific, and the fruit is of great size and beauty, fine red color, good quality and moderate firmness. In form it is pointed conical, and uniform, except that the first berry on the stem is sometimes misshapen. It has been classed as late because it makes a long season, but on our grounds it begins to ripen with Wm. Belt, and we see no other way but to call it medium.

Woolverton (Per.)—Originated by the late Mr. John Little, of Ontario, many years ago, and one of the old dependable varieties. It makes large, strong plants, and a fair number of short runners. It blooms a long time and is an excellent pollenizer. It is one of our most prolific sorts, and the fruit is large and firm, generally conical in form, but occasionally irregular. It is bright red, and of good quality. Its one fault seems to be that it sometimes has white tips. It begins to ripen with the medium sorts, and continues in bearing about a month.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

PACKING AND SHIPPING.

We begin to ship plants as soon as we can dig them—usually about April first, sometimes a little earlier. We do not hold plants in cellars over winter. We do not ship plants by freight. We guarantee that all plants ordered sent by mail or express before May first to points in the United States shall reach their destination in safety. If any fail to do so, or if any mistake occurs, we stand ready to make good the loss or rectify the error, if notified promptly.

It would be a great help to us, and a pleasure as well, if you would state, when writing for plants, about what time you would like them shipped. If you are unable to tell in advance, it would answer our purpose as well if you would order us to ship when notified, and then write when you are ready for the plants. Many have already adopted this plan, and it is so helpful to us that we would be very thankful if all would do the same. We like to ship plants when they are wanted, if possible,—neither too early nor too late.

PLANTS TO CANADA.

Owing to the Canadian regulations in regard to the admission of nursery stock into the Dominion, sometimes causing delays which the shipper cannot avoid, we decline to guarantee the safe arrival of plants sent into Canada. Our responsibility on such shipments ceases when we have delivered them to the postal department or the express company.

The arrangement made last spring with an Ontario grower to fill our Canadian orders for certain varieties, has been discontinued.

We can ship by express directly over the lines of the United States and Adams Express Companies. We have an excellent method of packing, which combines lightness with security, and thus renders transportation as inexpensive as possible.

Sending plants by mail has long been a specialty with us, and we have sent them with perfect success to every state and territory in this country, and most of the provinces of Canada.

EXTENT OF GUARANTEE.

It is our custom to warrant our stock pure, and true to name, and it has never been otherwise, except in a few instances where we received mixed or spurious stock and did not find it out soon enough to withhold it from sale; but we will not hold ourselves liable for an amount greater than that actually paid us for the stock.

TERMS.

Cash with order or before shipment. We vary from this rule in our dealings with Experiment Stations and other public institutions, which observe certain formalities in doing business; and sometimes in favor of old customers with whom our past dealings have been satisfactory to us.

SUBSTITUTING.

When we are out of a variety ordered, we can frequently substitute another to the advantage of the purchaser, if permitted to do so. It is a good idea for customers who do not order very early, to name a second choice, that is, what they would like next best if they cannot get what they order. This often proves a great saving of time. It sometimes happens that a man gets his ground ready, and then sends for plants, only to find that one or more of the varieties he wants are sold out. This necessitates correspondence and consumes time, and he generally takes a substitute at last. By providing for this contingency at first he might have avoided the delay, and gained the great advantage of having his plants set at the proper time.

On orders received before May first we do not substitute unless we are given permission. We prefer not to accept orders after that date, as plants sent so late are not likely to prove satisfactory. However, we sometimes try to accommodate buyers by shipping plants in May—though we consider it a doubtful favor—but in such cases we reserve the right to substitute, and the plants are sent at the purchaser's risk. Our warrant ceases at that date.

ORDERING EARLY.

It is a good plan for customers to send in their orders as early as possible, while the stock is full. Some have adopted the thrifty practice of doing this as soon as they can make their selections from the catalog, with a small remittance as a guarantee of good faith, and when ready for the plants they send the amount due. By this method they are almost certain to get what they want, whereas, if they wait till it is time to plant, some varieties are quite likely to be sold out.

HINDRANCES.

As previously stated, we begin to ship plants as soon as we can dig them, and in some seasons the weather permits us to go on with few interruptions, while in others it is very adverse. Three times within the last six years we have had long hindrances in the month of April, which is the time we depend upon to do the most of our shipping. Last year the weather was quite favorable, and we kept up with our work reasonably well. We cannot predict what the coming April will be, but we hope for the best. If it should be the reverse, we bespeak from our customers their usual patience and kind consideration in times of trial, which we appreciate more than we can express, and for which we return our sincere thanks.

IN REGARD TO PRICES.

Some purchasers are surprised at the high prices of plants in the summer and early fall. We will explain: There is almost no waste in taking up plants in the spring, for then nearly every one is salable, but it is very different in the summer and fall. Just beyond the plant to be taken up, on the same runner, there is a younger plant not yet ready to sell, beyond this another still smaller, and so on. In taking up the only good plant on the runner the others are lost. We must charge for this loss. Not only this, but it is a slow process searching among young runners for plants old enough to sell, and this adds to the expense. Then, too, the plants that are near to the ones taken up are more or less disturbed. All these conditions make it necessary to charge more, and even then there is not much profit in it. The prices gradually diminish as the season advances and the waste becomes less, until, at the first of November, when nearly all the plants have taken root, they can be sold almost or quite as cheap as in the spring.

We issued no July report last year or the year before.

BLACKBERRIES.

The blackberry should be planted in the fall or very early in the spring. It starts into growth at the first possible chance, and the young shoots are tender, and liable to be broken off in handling. It is a profitable fruit to raise, requiring but little expense in the growing, and bringing good prices almost everywhere. The three varieties we offer are all highly recommended, and each is excellent in its way.

Blowers.—This is a luxuriant grower, and will climb to a height of ten or twelve feet, if supported, but it can be cut back and made to stand alone, like other blackberries. Newly set plants start their shoots out laterally, and run along the ground the first summer, but these are shortened in the fall or winter, and the next year's growth makes upright canes, which are stiff and strong. The Blowers is very productive, having yielded seventy bushels on a quarter of an acre, and its season is remarkably long, about two months. The fruit is large and handsome, and the flavor excellent. Mr. E. P. Powell, the well-known horticulturist, said two years ago that it was the best he had ever tasted, and commended it for its small seeds and large amount of pulp.

The plant has been counted perfectly hardy, and seems to merit the claim, so far as enduring cold is concerned. It has passed through many severe winters in Western New York, and two, at least, in Northern Ohio, without injury, but last winter gave it a trial of another kind, which was even harder to withstand than extreme cold. The months of December and January were mild, even warm, like spring, and under the influence of such a temperature vegetation began to wake up, but February brought winter, stern and severe, with the mercury at zero and down to ten below the most of the time for eleven days. Everything outside was frozen as hard as iron, and many plants which had endured the most rigorous winters to perfection were either damaged or killed outright. Even blackcap raspberries and Rambler roses went down in the ordeal, killed to the ground in many places. It was like a freeze in April, after vegetation has started into life. The Blowers endured it moderately well, but was more or less injured in some localities. In our home garden it was hurt, and also across the street, but a mile farther north, on land of about the same elevation, it came through with flying colors, and bore an abundant crop. The owner, a market gardener, is delighted with it, and intends to plant more this spring.

We stated last year that we had been so unfortunate as to get a few spurious plants among the first Blowers we purchased from the introducer. As soon as we became aware of this fact we began a vigorous campaign of extermination, marking and destroying every plant that showed signs of being other than genuine, and for the last year we have considered our stock pure.

Eldorado.—This excellent variety has been in cultivation a dozen years or more and has a high reputation, well established. It is a strong grower, and perfectly hardy, even in the extreme cold of the far northwest. It is immensely productive, and the berries are borne in clusters. They are of good size, glossy jet black, sweet and melting, and keep long after being picked.

A large part of our stock is already spoken for, and no doubt we could sell it all without mentioning it in our catalog, but we price it in small quantities in order to give our customers who like blackberries a chance to get a start in this fine variety.

Ward.—This was discovered several years ago, growing in a fence row in New Jersey. It attracted much attention at the time, and later on, and has been steadily growing in favor ever since. It is a vigorous grower, a wonderful yielder, and perfectly hardy wherever it has been tried, so far. After an extremely cold winter in New England some years ago, it was alive to the tips. The fruit is large, handsome, and good. J. H. Hale says: "Of large size, jet black color, firm for shipment, yet tender and melting all through, without core, and of highest quality." He also says, alluding to its productiveness: "I thought I had seen blackberries before, but your field of Ward caps the climax. Those rows of strong, thrifty, well-branched plants, so literally covered with fruit that it actually blotted out nearly all the foliage, seemed almost like too much of a good thing."

The Rural New Yorker speaks as follows, in 1905: "The Ward Blackberry.—Plants set in April, 1904, fruited this year with considerable freedom. The canes made a short and sturdy growth, and were not in the least injured by the very severe winter. The berries are large, jet black and of best quality, with small, tender core. The market value of the berries has been demonstrated in this county by several years' experience. They carry well, not changing color after picking, and always bring top prices. We like the sturdy growth, healthy foliage and freedom from suckers. If the plants are able to resist disease, of which they have shown no trace, there is little doubt Ward will take place among our best commercial blackberries.—W. V. F."

PRICES.

Blowers, Eldorado, Ward.—By express, not prepaid, 40 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per hundred.

Six of one kind at dozen rates; fifty of one kind at hundred rates.

If wanted by mail, add ten cents for each dozen.

Root cuttings, by mail or express, 10 cents per dozen; 40 cents per hundred; \$3.00 per thousand.

These cuttings are of good size, and in perfect condition. They may be used instead of plants,—four by eight feet, and two inches deep.

None for sale after May first.

CURRENTS.

The currant was a popular fruit in the days of our grandparents, and every garden had its row, generally along the fence. Then the worms came, and gradually the old rows disappeared, but after awhile the virtues of hellebore were

discovered, and currant growing revived. At the present time it is almost as sure a crop as it was fifty years ago for those who are vigilant to discover the enemy, and active in applying the remedy. There has been much improvement in varieties, and with this has come a growing demand for the fruit, attended by increased profit in producing it. The two kinds that we offer are probably the best before the public.

Comet.—We obtained this from the introducer, Mr. Fell, of the island of Jersey, in 1898, and first offered it for sale in 1904. Some who bought plants then ordered again last year, so we conclude that they must have considered it promising. We have had it in bearing five years, and are highly pleased with it, although our fruit was grown on bushes that were trimmed close for cuttings every year. The bush is a satisfactory grower, and holds its leaves late. It is a good bearer, equal to the Victoria and other prolific sorts. It produces large bunches of large berries. Bunches have been grown containing 26 berries, almost equal to small clusters of Delaware grapes. Prof. Beach, formerly of the N. Y. Experiment Station, says that the berries will average larger than those of Perfection, which is probably the best American variety. The flavor of the Comet is excellent, and it hangs on the bushes in good condition for a long time after ripening. It has taken first prizes at exhibitions wherever shown in England.

Perfection.—This was originated by Chas. G. Hooker, of Rochester, N. Y., who crossed Fay's Prolific with White Grape, hoping to combine the large size and color of Fay with the high quality and productiveness of White Grape. The result was a fine currant. It was entered for the famous Patrick Barry gold medal, and won it, the committee making the following report: "Cross between Fay's Prolific and White Grape. Season of ripening same as Cherry and Fay. Color, bright red, a good grower. Size, very large, larger than Fay and Cherry. Clusters very long. Very productive, resembling the White Grape in this respect. Quality, very fine. Not so acid as Fay and other red sorts. As a table currant cannot be surpassed. A very important fact is that it has a long stem from fruit to attachment to branch, making it easy to pick."

The Perfection also received the highest award at the Buffalo Exposition, and a gold medal at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

Up to the present time its high price has prevented its rapid dissemination, no one being allowed to sell it for less than fifty cents a plant, but this year Messrs. Hooker & Sons have announced that each dealer may fix his own price.

PRICES.

Comet, Perfection.—By express, not prepaid, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

Six of one kind at dozen rates; fifty of one kind at hundred rates.

If wanted by mail, add ten cents for each dozen.

A FERTILIZER FOR THE STRAWBERRY.

People write to me quite frequently inquiring what is the best commercial fertilizer for the strawberry. I invariably advise them to use a good "Potato Phosphate," but this is not always easily found. I have been using commercial fertilizers more than forty years, and have tried many brands, giving liberal applications, for I hate to go to the expense of producing a crop and then fail for want of plant food in the soil. In growing a crop that is as valuable as the strawberry, one cannot afford to take any great risk to save the price of a few bags of fertilizer. The difference in value between a good crop of strawberries,

say two hundred bushels or more per acre, and a poor one, say one hundred bushels or less, may easily amount to several hundred dollars on a single acre. The best commercial fertilizer that I ever used is a Potato Phosphate that is worth thirty dollars per ton, and a ton is enough to enrich from two to four acres according to the previous fertility of the land. This brand is a complete fertilizer, suited to any crop on any soil. It is honestly made, of good materials, and produces astonishing results. It is so rich that only a small amount is required. It costs no more to carry it than a brand worth half as much. It is packed in sacks containing 100 pounds each; price \$1.50 per sack, or \$30.00 per ton. The buyer pays the freight. Ask your agent the rate from Zanesville, Ohio. Send your order to me with the cash, and the goods will be shipped promptly.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 to 3 per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 to 10 "
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 to 3 "
Actual Potash K. 2 O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 to 7 "

The ammonia in this brand is in an available form, not locked up in worthless materials, as ground leather scraps, hair, and so on.

M. CRAWFORD.

We found by last year's experience that some who would like to use fertilizer would like instructions for applying it.

For strawberries, one way is to put it in with a grain drill, after the ground is prepared for planting, about a week or ten days before the plants are to be set, thus giving it time to become somewhat blended with the soil. By this method the entire surface is enriched, and for growing fruit in wide matted rows it has the advantage of giving all the plants an equal chance.

Another way, and the one we have adopted, is to wait a short time after the plants are set, until they have started into growth, and then apply the fertilizer by hand, strewing a small quantity around each plant. Care must be taken not to let it touch the leaves, as it is liable to burn them. For this reason it should be put on when the air is still, and also because a wind, or even a gentle breeze carries away the fine dust, and thus a portion of the richness is lost. When applied in this way the amount used may be divided, and part put on in the spring, say two-thirds, and the remainder in September, thus giving the runner plants a share. The amount required is exceedingly variable, according to the previous fertility of the soil, and the results aimed at. From 400 to 1,000 pounds per acre may be used, and even more, if desired. We grow strawberries for plants, on land that is in good condition, and it is our custom to apply about 600 pounds per acre each year.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

No. 330.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1906.

This is to certify that in accordance with the provisions of the Nursery and Orchard Inspection Law of the State of Ohio, the nursery stock for sale by the M. Crawford Company, of Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, Ohio, has been inspected by a duly authorized Inspector, and has been found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases.

A. F. BURGESS,

Invalid after Sept. 15, 1907.

Chief Inspector.

PRICE LIST OF STRAWBERRIES.

PLEASE PRESERVE A MEMORANDUM OF YOUR ORDER HERE

Date.....1907 Amount sent, \$.....

To be shipped by.....on or about.....

These prices are by express, not prepaid.

When plants are ordered by mail, add 5 cents for each dozen; 10 cents for each 25; 30 cents for each 100.

For Canadian orders the above rates must be doubled.

Six plants of one variety at dozen rates; 50 plants of one variety at hundred rates; 500 plants of one variety at thousand rates.

Customers sometimes want 100 plants made up of four 25's, or 1000 made up of four 250's, and do not know what price to affix. For this reason we have placed the prices of 25's and 250's in our list.

Imperfect varieties (I) must have perfect varieties (P) near them.

Imperfect and pistillate mean the same; perfect, staminate, and bisexual mean the same.

	12	25	100	250	1,000		12	25	100	250	1,000
Abington P.....	.25	.40	1.25	2.50	7.50	Marie I.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Arnout P.....	.25	.40	1.25	2.50	7.50	Marshall P.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Aug. Luther P..	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50	Mead P.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Beaver P.....	.15					Miller P.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Brandywine P..	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50	Mrs. Miller I...	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Bubach I.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50	Nehring's					
Cardinal I.....	.35	.50	1.50	3.00	10.00	Gem I.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Challenge P....	.15	.20	.60	1.10		Nettie I.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	
Climax P.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10		New Home P...	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Common-						Nick Ohmer P..	.15	.20			
wealth P...	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50	Nimrod P.....	.15	.20			
Corsican P.....	.15	.20	1.25	2.50		Ninety-six P...	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Ekey P.....	.25	.40	1.25	2.50		North Shore P.	.15	.20	.60		
Elma I.....	.25	.40	.60	1.10		Parsons'					
Empress P.....	.15					Beauty P...	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Fairfield P.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50	Pocomoke P....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Florella P.....	.50	.75	2.50			President I.....	.15	.20	.60		
Gandy P.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50	Ryckman P.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Gill P.....	.25	.40	1.25	2.50	7.50	Sample I.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Glen Mary P...	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50	Sen. Dunlap P.	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Golden Gate P.	1.00	1.50	4.00			Staples P.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Goldsborough P	.50	.75				Stevens'					
Gov. Rollins I..	.50	.75	2.50	5.00	15.00	Late Ch. P.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Great Scott I...	.50	.75	2.50			Uncle Jim P....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Haverland I....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50	Victor P.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Heflin P.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10		Warfield I.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	
Kittie Rice I...	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50	Wm. Belt P....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Latest I.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50	Wonder P.....	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50
Livingston P...	.15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50	Woolverton P...	.15	.20	.60	1.10	
Margaret P..15	.20	.60	1.10	3.50						

OUR PREMIUM OFFER FOR 1907.

To any person sending us an order amounting to \$1.00 or more, accompanied by the cash, or cash before shipment, between now and May first, we will send free with the order one strong plant of the Helen Gould strawberry for each dollar received.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

It may interest our friends and customers to learn that our Mr. M. Crawford has agreed to spend this year at Shiocton, Wisconsin, in the interests of the Shiocton Garden Land Company. This company has purchased the Shiocton Marsh, a tract of land approximately four miles long and two miles wide, and containing about four thousand acres of level, black soil of inexhaustible fertility. A small fortune has been spent in draining it, and now it is proposed to grow on it crops of everything raised by farmers and truckers in that climate, with and without fertilizers, to ascertain what, if any, elements are lacking in the soil. With the exception of seven hundred acres of timothy meadow, that has produced crops for thirteen years, the land has never been plowed. Nor has it been under water to any great extent. The Green Bay & Western Railroad, in entering Shiocton, runs through this tract, the west end of which comes up to the town. A large area on the part nearest town will be planted this year, and will be reported upon from week to week in the horticultural department of a weekly paper published in Shiocton. Mr. Crawford will superintend the work, and edit the horticultural department of the paper. He will grow his bulbs on this land, having a contract to raise about two million for Vaughan's Seed Store, in addition to his own. Any person interested is cordially invited to see his collection, which will speak for itself any time after July 15th.

Mr. Crawford has been to Wisconsin twice to see the land on which he is to be employed this year, and he is confident that it is destined to become an immense garden. A postal sent to him at Shiocton will bring copies of the paper, in which tillers of the soil will find matter of interest.

Our business here will be carried on as it has been, with the same secretary, the same foreman, the same packer, and largely the same force of helpers; and our customers will receive the same fair and courteous treatment to which they have been accustomed in the past.

THE GLADIOLUS.

The gladiolus is the best of all our summer blooming plants for yielding cut flowers. It makes a long season, from July to November, and furnishes an abundance of beautiful blossoms which display, in countless combinations, nearly all colors and shades, from white and delicate pink, lavender and yellow to the richest red, garnet and purple.

CULTIVATION. The ground should be prepared as for potatoes, and furrowed about six inches deep. If the bulbs are to be planted in rows, the rows should be three feet apart. The bulbs should be set about once their own diameter from each other in the row, and covered with four or five inches of soil. This depth is required to brace the plants, and keep them from being blown over in the growing season. This is a matter of importance, for any injury to the foliage has its effect upon the new bulb. For the plant to be blown over or partly broken off, even if straightened up again, is damaging. Another way of favoring the bulb and increasing its size, is by cutting off the spike as soon as the first flower opens. This lessens the liability to injury by wind, and also relieves the bulb of the burden of bringing its flowers into bloom, and the greater exhaustion of ripening seed, thus giving it the best possible chance to develop and mature. The spike goes on blooming and brings out its last flower just as well in water as on the plant, and even better, for it is thus protected from excessive heat, from being bruised by the wind, and from the ravages of insect enemies. When cutting off the spike, take no foliage except the two small leaves nearest the lowest blossom. Every leaf on the plant has its part in building up the new bulb. Late in the fall dig the bulbs and place them in a shed or out-building for a few days to dry, leaving the foliage attached, as it draws the moisture out of the bulb and expedites the seasoning process. Then cut off the tops, put the bulbs into baskets, boxes or crates, not more than three or four inches deep, and store them in the cellar where they will not freeze, but not too near the furnace, lest they dry too much.

It is easy to find stock that is higher priced than mine, but there is no better mixture in the market at *any* price than my XX. Even the X stock which I sold at six dollars per thousand was superior to some that was many times dearer. The excellence of my XX stock is the result of thirty-five years of pains-taking effort to improve the gladiolus. I have bought most of the choice named varieties that came into market, and obtained many fine seedlings from specialists, besides growing hundreds of thousands—perhaps millions—of seedlings myself from seed produced by noted growers in America and Europe. From this mass of material I have gradually eliminated every thing but the best, and my present stock probably represents no more than a small fraction of one per cent. of the varieties that I have grown.

The seedlings that I grow from time to time are sold in a class by themselves as seedlings, after they have bloomed and the very finest have been selected to add to my XX stock. I bloomed quite a quantity of these last year, and include them in my price list below.

PRICES.

BY EXPRESS, NOT PREPAID.

	12	100	1000
XX, First Size—One and one-half inches in diameter and up,	\$.50	\$3.00	\$25.00
Second Size—One to one and one-half inches in diameter,	.40	2.25	18.00
Seedlings, First Size, - - - - -	.25	1.50	
Second Size, - - - - -	.20	1.25	10.00

If wanted by mail, add ten cents a dozen for first size, and five for second.

Six and fifty at dozen and hundred rates, respectively.

M. CRAWFORD.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS FOR 1906.

"Plants came O. K. I wish to thank you for generous, square treatment in all my dealings with you so far."—J. R. Wickersham, Urbana, O.

"Plants arrived in fine shape. I have handled strawberry plants 38 years, and never in all that time have I seen nicer ones, so lightly and so nicely packed. Thanks for promptness and for liberal count."—John A. Brown, Laporte, Ind.

"The plants were fine, as I have always found your stock for over twenty years."—W. C. Wilson, Moline, Ill.

"The strawberry plants which you shipped us recently have arrived. We are very much pleased with the same."—James G. Moore, Coll. of Ag., Madison, Wis.

"Your plants received. They are very fine, and came in fine shape."—J. W. Miller, Traverse City, Mich.

"I wish to thank you for plants sent me, also for generous count and extras. Plants were packed well and received in good order."—W. C. Smith, So. Natick, Mass.

"Plants received in good order, and well packed. Thanks for the extra varieties."—A. W. Clark, Providence, R. I.

"The plants reached me in first-rate condition, and were as fine as I have ever received from any firm. Thank you for quality, promptitude, and extras."—T. Allen, Windsor, Conn.

"The fine lot of strawberry plants you shipped me (500) came in excellent condition. Accept many thanks for the pains you took in packing, as well as the liberal count you made. I do not think that I will lose one out of the whole lot."—J. W. Stubenrauch, Mexia, Tex.

"The plants shipped by you are growing finely. I thank you very much for your liberality in the extra plants sent."—W. E. Jenkins, Finns, Ark.

"I received your shipment of May 1st, and am well pleased with the plants."—Grant Conway, Helena, Mo.

"Plants came in good condition. Thanks for the Nehring's Gem."—W. O. Willard, Grinnell, Ia.

"Your shipment of plants came to hand O. K."—J. M. Holdridge, Deer River, Minn.

"This is the 22d annual consignment of strawberry plants I have received from the Crawford Nursery, and I take pleasure in saying that I have never been deceived or disappointed with reference to any of them."—John T. Roberts, Syracuse, N. Y.

"The plants that I got of you are doing fine. They were the best plants I ever got, and I buy plants every spring."—Wm. F. Parker, Delmar, N. Y.

"They were the finest plants I ever received. I have bought more than 100,000, and I never saw plants put up in such fine shape."—J. T. Baldwin, Washington, Pa.

"Plants came all right, and fine ones, too. Thanks for the extras."—C. W. Purinton, West Bowdoin, Me.

"Your plants received in fine shape, and are out and growing nicely."—H. F. Stratton, Lebanon, Tenn.

"Accept thanks for extra fine plants and liberal count."—William Brown, Lawrence, Kans.

"The plants came in good shape."—Elmer Meldrum, Provo, Utah.

"Plants arrived in fine condition as usual, and packing was fully up to your superb standard."—T. C. Robinson, Colpoy's Bay, Ont.

"Plants came in due time. Thank you for the liberal count, especially on Nehring's Gem."—Samuel Gamble, Emmitsburg, Md.

"Strawberry plants arrived in fine shape."—C. P. Becker, Laidlaw, Oregon.

"I received the shipment of plants, and am sorry that I can't express my appreciation of them. For quality, size and vigor they are simply unsurpassed by any."—V. S. Oshel, Grimm's Landing, W. Va.

"They were a very fine lot of plants, as nice as my own, and that is saying a great deal."—H. B. Burt, Mallet Creek, O.

"I received the plants and must say they beat anything I ever saw. Please accept thanks for extras."—E. M. Cherry, Albion, Pa.